



The Docket

Historical Archives

10-1-1986

The Docket, Issue 3, October 1986

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket>

Recommended Citation

"The Docket, Issue 3, October 1986" (1986). *The Docket*. 125.
<https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket/125>

This 1986-1987 is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Archives at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Docket by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.

THE DOCKET

Vol. XXIII, No. 3

THE VILLANOVA SCHOOL OF LAW

October, 1986

Red Mass Celebrated

by Amy McGovern

Bishop Adam Maida of Green Bay, Wisconsin, spoke at Villanova Law School's Red Mass on Saturday, Oct. 11. He was the main celebrant of the service.

The Red Mass is a religious ceremony for members of the legal profession and is an annual event at Villanova. It is the Votive Mass of the Holy Spirit and is offered to invoke the Divine Blessing upon the law school and all those who study and teach there.

Bishop Maida, in his homily, spoke of the dilemma lawyers and religious people share, "the dilemma we must face is learning how to balance justice and mercy." He said "Our task on earth: this is what Yahweh asks of you: do act justly, love tenderly, and walk humbly with your God."

Maida is one of only four American bishops with a civil law degree and the only one who has ever practiced law. He also holds a degree in church law.

Maida received his law degree from Duquesne Law school while he was a priest in the Pittsburgh Diocese. Former Villanova Law School Dean John E. Murray, Jr., was one of his teachers there.

Maida became general counsel of the Pittsburgh Diocese. He also served twice as president of the Canon Law Society of America and now chairs the Bishop's Canon Law Committee.

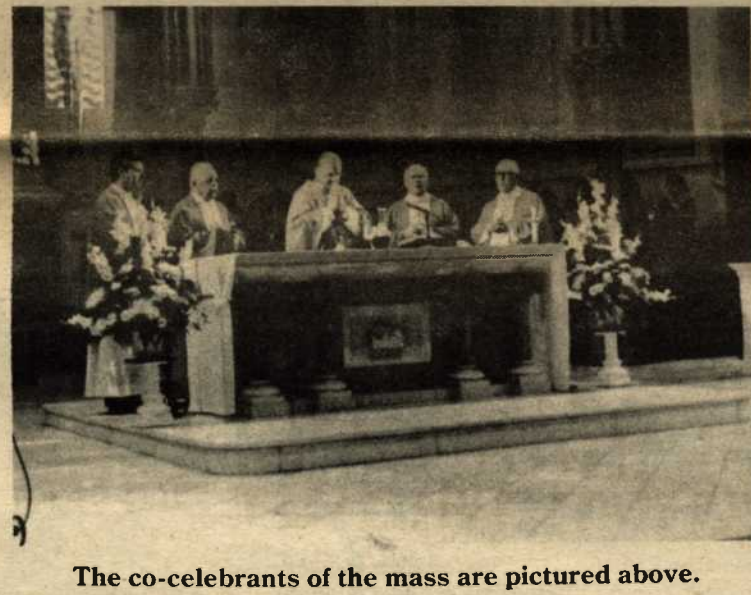
Maida is the author of four books and is an expert in the law of nonprofit corporations.

Faculty, staff and students also participated in the service. Harold Reuschlein, founding dean of the law school, and J. Willard O'Brien, former dean and the director of the Connolly Institute of Law and Morality, did the readings. Carolyn Dessin, Villanova Law Review Editor, played the organ.

Music for the Red Mass was provided for by the Villanova Singers and the Villanova Women's Glee Club.



Bishop Adam Maida speaking at the Red Mass.



The co-celebrants of the mass are pictured above.

Graduation Set for Friday, May 15

by Amy McGovern

Villanova University School of Law will have a separate commencement ceremony as it has in the recent past, according to Acting Dean Gerald Abraham. The date is officially May 15, 1987, at 11 a.m.

The separate commencement is favored by both the law students and the faculty. But University officials have tried unsuccessfully to have one large commencement ceremony for the past several years, returning to the way it was originally held.

"Many universities have a combined commencement. The symbolism is that a university is a unified whole and therefore should graduate all its students together. In the past, Villanova, too, did things in this manner," Abraham said. "The Law School then had a separate ceremony to announce awards, but the degrees were conferred at the University graduation."

"So if there was a University wide commencement, we would again have a separate reception and ceremony here. This worked

out fairly well in the past, but it is much more efficient to have it all at once," Abraham commented.

Abraham said that there is no speaker lined up yet, because there has been no approval from the University. "We sent over a list of 4 names to the University, but it has not been considered by the board of trustees. The board has since met, but the graduation speaker was not on the agenda, so we will have to wait till the Board meets again in December."

"We hope to still get a nationally prominent speaker. In the future we hope to get approval a year in advance. We will work on it this spring for the next (1988) commencement."

"Also, for the class of '88, we plan to have a committee responsible for reviewing suggestions for honorary degree recipients to do a lot of consultation with students. We want to do work on that this spring. We will get a year's head start on that if University will go along with it. For now, it is still in the planning stages," Abraham said.

ABA/AALS Team Named

by Patricia M. McGuinn

The identities of the Accreditation Inspectors from the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) have been released, according to Acting Dean Gerald Abraham.

The inspection team will consist of Professor Martin Frey, Washington University School of Law, Jane Warmack, Esq., Vinson & Elkins, Houston, Texas, Professor Sheldon Plager, Indiana University (Bloomington) Sabbatical, Professor Martin Bearn, St. John's University School of Law, and Professor Roger Jacobs, Librarian, University of Notre Dame Law School, according to Abraham.

"Before the team arrives, they study a detailed questionnaire filled out by the Law School and a self study report prepared by the faculty of the Law School," Abraham said. Once here, they study records of the law school, tour the library and hold a series of meetings, Abraham said.

There will be three open meetings with students here at the Law School. All three meetings will be held on Monday, November 10, 1986. The first will be held with student leaders of the Law School at 2 p.m. The second meeting will be held with first year students at 2:40 p.m. The third meeting will be held with second and third year students at 3:40 p.m. "Attendance is encour-

aged since the inspectors wish to obtain the views of the students about the Law School," Abraham said.

In addition to these meetings, the team will also meet with the President of the University and faculty and administration of the Law School.

Once all of the information is gathered by the inspection team, the ABA and AALS will issue reports recommending whether to continue Villanova's accreditation. The committees may also offer suggestions to the Law School. The team will be here from November 9th to November 12th.

Abraham expressed no concern over Villanova's continued accreditation.



Acting Dean Gerald Abraham.

Inside ...

Real People.....6

Student Novelist.....7

Students Work In Soup Kitchen.....5

Next Month ...

**Maule
on
TAX
REFORM**

Class of '86 Is 91.3% Employed

Third year students take heart. Hiring may look slow this October, but by next year at this time well over 90% of the class will have jobs. Such has been the experience of the graduates of 1986. They report 91.3% employment to date and the bar results are not even out! The period after that bar announcements is usually a popular hiring period for new graduates. However, less than 9% of the 1986 class will be available for those jobs.

strength in law firm employment (62%) and in judicial clerkships (15%) and a slight increase in government jobs (12% over 10% in 1985) which includes a surprising increase (4% over 1%) in military positions. Last year's boom in academic careers (7%) has tapered off to a more traditional 1% probably because the JD-PhD candidates of last year were grouped as continuing students whereas in 1986 employers were identified. A list of 1986 graduates and employ-

The hiring pattern for the Class of 1986 follows:

	Respondents	% Class	% Employed	% of Respondents Employed
OCTOBER 1985	NA	NA	19	10%
FEBRUARY	123	61%	80	65%
APRIL	152	75%	109	72%
JUNE	182	90%	152	84%
AUGUST	193	96%	162	84%
OCTOBER 1986	196	97%*	179	91.3%**

* 3% has not yet reported employment status.

** 8.7% of the graduates are seeking employment. Reasons given include a move to a distant location, late start, awaiting bar results, and employer budget delays.

A preliminary employment report on the Class of 1986 shows

ers is available at the Placement Center.

(Continued on page 5)

the DOCKET
VILLANOVA LAW SCHOOL
VILLANOVA, PA. 19085

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Villanova, Pa.
Permit No. 5

Non-Profit Organization

Graduation: Who Cares?

Originally, this editorial was going to be about third year apathy but it seemed to be an issue about which no one cared (Believe us, apathy isn't limited to just 3rd years!). Instead we'd like to tell a story.

It seems that there were some 3rd years who wanted a chance to help select their graduation speaker. They started asking around and found the faculty had already composed a list — a list that the students weren't altogether too pleased with. This list had 4 names on it and was submitted to the University's Board of Trustees at the end of September. In preparing this list the faculty consulted with students on an informal basis (read: they chit-chatted with a few students). The 3rd years tried to do something about this list. They held a meeting and a grand total of 13 of their colleagues showed up. These people composed a list of about a dozen names, to present to the faculty. The students were then told they could submit only 2 names to the faculty. So they did, along with a request to reorder the list. The faculty met and rejected both the 2 student-submitted names and the request to reorder the list. The original list stands and will be considered by Villanova's Board in December and then invitations will be issued. Hopefully, there's someone on the list who won't have made other plans for 15 May by the time those invitations go out.

Well, it's a sad story, isn't it? As students, it would be really nice if we could lay all the blame for the situation on the faculty for not consulting us. But we can't. This whole situation is the product of a lack of communication between students and faculty, the failure of the faculty committee to ensure student input, and third year apathy (bet you were wondering how we would sneak that in!).

This situation never would have occurred if students and faculty had gotten together last spring and decided what to do. But no one cared enough last spring to really do anything. Graduation was over a year away and hardly worthy of fault. So no one talked and here we are, getting down to the wire, in terms of procuring a nationally prominent speaker, and no decisions made.

The faculty was wrong in not consulting with more students, through a more formal procedure that would of provided everyone with notice of the opportunity to provide input. The faculty feels that selecting a speaker is solely up to them because that individual receives an honorary degree and decisions on who receives any degree (including the students) have always been made by the faculty. In fact that's why one of the 2 student-submitted suggestions was denied — the faculty didn't feel this particular individual deserved an honorary degree. The faculty has a point but they're losing sight of something very important: it's the students who are graduating. We've put in 3 long years and a lot of sweat and it's our celebration. We've earned the right to have some say in what happens. The faculty could have given us a little control by re-ordering the list. It really only boiled down to the fact that they felt one speaker was more timely than another, not whether one was worthy of a degree and the other was not. It seems to be an arbitrary decision, especially in light of the fact that no real effort had been made to secure student input. Considering the additional 2 names was just too little too late.

The third years tried but also did too little, too late. Instead of organizing last year they waited until they heard a list had been compiled and then held a meeting with very little advance notice. And, then, only 13 people cared enough to show up. We're not blaming SBA, who organized the meeting; they did try. However everyone should have thought about this earlier and taken action then. It's our graduation and how will the faculty know what we want if we don't speak up. But, it's so much easier to sit passively by and complain when things don't go our way. We include the Docket Board of Editors in this category, after all this is the first we've addressed this issue.

Well, what happens now? Does everyone just sort of sit around and lament over the situation? That's one option. Third years could also unite and make a more unified appeal (face it, 13 people isn't very unified) and see if the list can be changed before the Board of Trustees considers it in December. The faculty can't ignore 200 plus voices. Students and faculty could also get together and make sure this doesn't happen again. Anyone who's planning on graduating from this institution has an interest in this. It would give students a chance to prove this editorial wrong about their apathy and the faculty a chance to show us they care what we think. Working together, faculty and students can set up a formal written procedure that would ensure an early selection of a speaker both desire to hear. That means meetings now to set up a procedure to be used this spring.

What do we think will happen? Students will complain, the faculty will get slightly defensive and some initial meeting times will be set up. A few faculty members will show up because they've been assigned to the committee and probably an equally few number of students will show up. That's really sad when you consider how much students outnumber the faculty by. Some formal procedures will be drawn up and next fall (you know we won't get it together this spring) 13 students will be involved in helping select a speaker and nothing much will have changed. And when students complain next year, the faculty will shrug the collective shoulders and say we tried. So, go ahead and make our day — organize and make something happen to prove you really do care about what goes on during your stay at VLS.

SBA Election Results Announced

The Student Bar Association would like to thank all first- and second-year candidates in the recent S.B.A. elections. Seventeen first-years ran for four representative positions, and two second years ran for one position. The following individuals won the respective positions:

First Year Representatives:

Section A: Francis Grey
Steve Harvey
Section B: Donna Evans
Yolanda Pagano

Second Year Representative:

Chuck Smith

The S.B.A. acknowledges and appreciates all past and future student support.

VLS Student Bar Association

AS I SEE IT

by John Bravacos

As I started writing this last column before the election, I considered the issues that should be raised by a responsible Republican in this election year. Choices for Governor, Senator, Congressman, State Legislator and a number of local positions, all will be made this November. And, as a responsible Republican, naturally I hope you will do the "Right" thing.

The "Right" thing is first to vote, second, to vote Republican. The only way to measure any consensus about how any problem should be solved is at the ballot box. It takes some measure of forethought to register. It takes some effort to go out and vote.

This effort and forethought to bring about a specific result is a measure of their desire to be heard. And the whole country listens. So vote, so that you may be heard, your thoughts considered in the decisions of today, and of tomorrow. If you don't, don't complain.

Next, vote Republican. Last issue we discussed the Scranton v. Casey race. By press time I am certain there will be enough mud brought up that we can see what kind of men these two contenders really are. I'm not going to go into the Specter v. Edgar race as I believe Arlen can stand on his record and what he has done in the interest of Pennsylvania and the nation as a whole, and there's no sense beating a dead donkey for what most Delaware County residents already know. Locally, there are too many races to evaluate each so some broad principles of Republican thought might be helpful.

Reduced government contact with the citizen, reduced government contact with the economy, and reduced federal government contact with the states' governments, are often cited as the basis of Republican thought. The general concept is that people should be able to make their own choices about how they will live their lives as often as possible. Admittedly, this is theoretical, and in practice the frictions of compromise require somewhat more frequent intrusions into our day to day lives.

I hope you will vote, I hope you will find the few minutes in your busy days in these next few weeks to notice who is running and why and what they want to do. Don't rely on a television ad to make your decision and don't rely on a newspaper editorial, even mine, to tell you how to vote. Make up your own mind, vote and watch your candidate. You helped get him there, make sure he does what you want him to.

John Bravacos,
a 2L, is a
Chester County

Republican Committeeman
The Docket invites responsible
opposing views.

The Chase Continues

(Continued from page 3)

without some appreciation for the fact that Big Blue also owns ROLM?

The language of the legal — or for that matter any — profession is the underlying real world problems which give rise to the

need for the profession: art, music, sports, business, whatever. Some colleges teach business law; maybe law schools ought to start teaching the "Business of Law." The problem is, would the course attract enough students to justify its offering?

The student to which this column refers is no one in particular. Rather, "he" is an amalgam of law student not peculiar to Villanova Law School. But you and he could have a lot in common. To find out, try matching up the names in the left column below with their identifying features in the right column.

Yannick Noah
Carl Icahn
Nelson Mandela
Rupert Murdoch
Lester Thurow
Vladimir Horowitz
Bruno Sammartino
Antonin Scalia
William Agee
Ed Dennis

MIT Economist
U.S. Attorney (Phila.)
Mary Cunningham's Husband
Pro Wrestler
South African Dissenter
Supreme Court Justice
Corporate Takeover Specialist
Concert Pianist
Tennis Player
Newspaper Publisher

Information Rating:

0- 3 wrong = Well-informed
4- 7 wrong = Informed
8-10 wrong = Out of Touch

THE DOCKET

BOARD OF EDITORS

Editors-in-Chief
Sue French
Jeanne Rapley

Features Editor
Walter Lucas

Business Editor
Jeff Homel

News Editor
Amy McGovern

Sports Editor
Mary K. Schottmiller

Copy Editor
Maureen Murphy

Photography Editor
Caroline Reeves

Staff: John Bravacos, Scott Fegley, John Grisham, Kellie J. Harrison, Susan Jacobucci, George Karibjanian, Patricia M. McGuinn, Lynn Mistretta, Mike Pellini, Brad Remick, Robert Washuta, Sandra Williams

The Docket is published monthly by the students of Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, Pa. 19085. Second-class postage paid, permit no. 5, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085. Letters and articles are welcome from students, faculty, alumni and the community. Paid advertisements are also accepted. The Docket is distributed free to all current students, faculty and administrators. Alumni who wish to receive The Docket by mail should notify The Docket office at the above address.

OP-ED

Casey: "Will Finish Business"

by Mark Alan Raith

When John Kennedy was running for president in 1960, he explained that the reason he wanted to be president was because the presidency was "the center of the action." The duty of a president, Kennedy said, was to "lay before the American people the unfinished business of our nation."

Twenty-five years later, our leaders see things differently. It is "morning in America." We live in a wonderful world. "Unfinished business" is no longer a priority. In fact, the Republicans who control our government in Washington, and Harrisburg, would be astonished at the suggestion that there is any unfinished business. How could things be any better?

This is the happy message the current administration in Harrisburg would have us believe. But as Bob Casey, the man the Democratic party has nominated for governor, puts it, what good is knowing "You Have a Friend in Pennsylvania" when you don't have a job?

Under the Thornburgh administration, Pennsylvania's leading export was jobs. Jobs that went south, west, even east. Jobs that left and never came back. The Republican candidate, Bill Scranton, claims he has created 500,000 new jobs during his eight years as Dick Thornburgh's lieutenant governor. What he doesn't mention is that this is several hundred thousand less than the number of people who have lost their jobs since the Republicans came in in 1979. But what's a few hundred thousand jobs here and there?

Another thing the Republicans won't tell you is that the great majority of these "500,000 new jobs" are service industry jobs. Do you want an exciting career as a pizza delivery man, or perhaps as a manager trainee at Burger King? Pennsylvania is the place for you.

But then the whole subject of work is one Bill Scranton would prefer to side-step. His is a true only-in-America success story. Fifteen years ago, by his own account, Bill Scranton had little on his mind besides the soothing complexities of transcendental meditation and an occasional "recreational" drug experience. Then he got the idea of going into politics. And because his father had been governor, he put his name on the ballot and presto! He became lieutenant governor. This was an ideal slot for Bill Scranton. He got to park his limo in the nicest parking space outside the Capitol, and convenient hours which left him free to pursue his main objectives — meditating on the nature of ultimate reality and running for governor in 1986.

Bob Casey's story is somewhat different. After all, Bill Scranton's family got rich by owning coal mines. Bob Casey's father worked in them.

Bob Casey became a lawyer, and was elected a state senator at age 30. At 36, he was elected Auditor General. In last month's *Docket*, a Scranton supporter described Casey's tenure as Auditor General by saying "very little was undertaken. Very little indeed was heard from him."

It would be difficult to imagine two more inaccurate statements.

Bob Casey's record as Auditor General is probably the most praised record any state official, of either party, has established in the past thirty years. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* recently stated that "In the end, Bob Casey could claim, without challenge, that he was the best Auditor General Pennsylvania ever had."

Casey blew the whistle on Democrats and Republicans alike, and earned the respect of all his contemporaries. In fact the original Bill Scranton — the father of this year's Republican candidate — knew a good man when he saw one. In 1974, he tried to talk Casey into running for governor as a Republican. Casey said no. When that project fell through, the Scranton family's next project was to get young Bill Scranton out of the clouds and into Harrisburg. This project was more successful.

When Bob Casey is elected governor, Pennsylvania will no longer have a governor who sits in Harrisburg and watches while the state's industries pack up and move. Bob Casey will not need to meditate on Pennsylvania's problems. He will roll up his sleeves and work.

This election, Casey has said, is "a choice between the comfortable and the concerned; between the contented and the compassionate. It is a choice between those who say we never had it so good and those who believe we can do better."

Bob Casey will get on with Pennsylvania's unfinished business.

Mark Alan Raith, a 2L, is a Casey coordinator in Berks County.

THE PAPER CHASE

By Walter Lucas

Meet Mr. 24-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week, 363 days-a-year (Christmas and New Year's off) Law Student. He began as a high school student actually studying in study hall. From there he graduated to college, where he had his own library carrel. The student union and Local pub are blank spots in his reminiscences of the old alma mater.

The prognosis is terminal. He's more comfortable at his desk than in front of the television set. He spends holiday weekends at school, and concocts farfetched excuses for missing his mother's birthday or his cousin's wedding. Social relationships are a necessary evil, to be treated with a kind of benign neglect at best. He just doesn't have time. He doesn't have time to carry on any semblance of a relationship past the acquaintance stage. He doesn't have time to be the dutiful son. He doesn't even have time to be informed as to what's happening outside of law school.

Who has time to read the newspaper? It's all he can do to keep up with what he has to read for class. To him, Star Wars is just another science-fiction movie; Nicholas Daniloff, isn't that the brand name of a Russian vodka? He doesn't follow professional or college football. The World Series is "just another game." So, while "the competition" waste their Sunday mornings perusing the funny pages and their afternoons planted in front of the TV for the Eagles game, he's camped out in the bowels of the library. Leisure time, he assures himself, is wasted time.

On his first job at a law firm last summer, he was more comfortable with colleagues than with clients. But only colleagues who rattled off case names and their holdings in one breath. He found other colleagues idling away their lunch hours actually having lunch or scanning the Wall Street Journal or worse, the Sports page. And clients he found altogether frivolous. They seemed to speak of world events of which he knew nothing or thought important. What earthquake in Cameroon? Botha who? They used odd words and expressions like "greenmail" and "program trading."

He's in for a very rude awakening come commencement. Just try having a conversation with a southern investment banker without lapsing into a diatribe about "them Horns" or "those Hogs." Try having a business lunch with a client without being asked to hazard a guess about Sunday's game. What will he say when his supervising partner asks him what he thinks about T. Boone Pickens' latest takeover play? What is he to make of a secretary's description of the boss as a cross between J.R. Ewing and Mike Ditka?

It's not the kind of "ivory-tower" knowledge that can be learned by running to the library. It has to be acquired by experience, by seemingly meaningless expenditures of time devoted to non-educational pursuits. That means taking part in lunch-hour conversations about Herschel Walker's battle with Tony Dorsett, making an argument for why Asher Edelman's latest venture would quash competition in that industry. It means reading the newspaper —

if not the stories, then at least the headlines. One headline in the Wall Street Journal is worth a thousand words. (Take a look and see.)

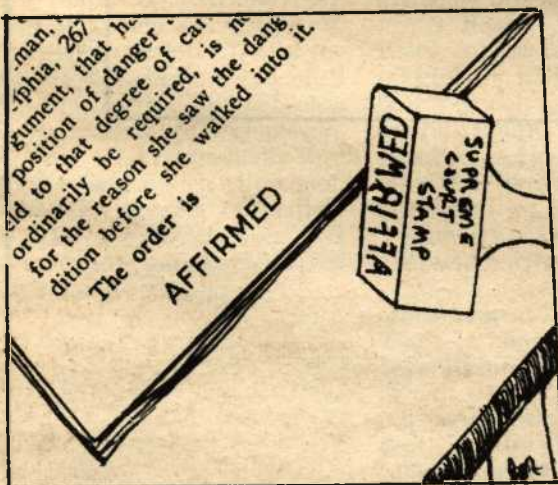
I have a friend who's an economist for the Federal Reserve Bank downtown. I asked him how he makes those uncanny projections about economic growth, what journals he reads, what captains of industry he talks to. He just smiled at me and said that he reads the New York Post, a veritable rag in the rich journalistic tradition of the city that gives us the venerable New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Journal of Commerce and the like. The Post is famous for its irreverent, abbreviated headlines like "Ron sez to Nicaraguan Prez: Go Ahead, Make My Day." And, while the Post offers its readers a financial page, I've never heard any analyst cite it in his morning conference call to clients. Turns out, my friend explained, economists like to get a feel for the mood of the country before crunching out numbers on the projected sales of durable goods. The nation's mood is a far better yardstick of economic growth than any esoteric mathematical momentum model could produce, he added as he helped pick my jaw up off the floor.

To prognosticate on the effects of that mood, the economist, my friend explained, must understand it, experience it, at least get a feel for it. It's the same way with lawyers. To be able to understand a client's problem, let alone be able to devise a practical solution, the lawyer needs at least a feel for the predicament in which his client finds himself. That's not saying that a divorce lawyer need have gone through a divorce to appreciate his client's anguish, but the practitioner should at least have a feel for the pain of severing a relationship in which a lot of emotion, and sometimes more tangible assets, has been invested. How could a corporate attorney ever hope to draft realistic articles of incorporation for a biotechnology firm without a passing interest in the problems of farming and food processing, let alone some understanding of DNA and the cloning process?

The point is that legal problems aren't just learned from law books. They're all around us. I know a classmate here who claims to have learned at least as much about contract law from reading Variety (the entertainment trade newspaper) than from reading any hornbook on the subject. How can a contract attorney/agent appreciate the goodwill value of a Walter Payton without ever watching him leapfrog over linebackers on Sundays? One of our professors here this year handed out sample copies of the Wall Street Journal and suggested that students — especially those considering corporate law careers — share a subscription. Some did; others averred that they didn't have to read anything but what's required for the course. One student even muttered about the conspicuous dearth of photos in the paper. Casebooks are no better, especially if they're read in a vacuum. How can a student expect to grasp the significance of a telecommunications equipment contract between IBM and AT&T

(Continued on page 2)

A VIEW FROM INSIDE



Rational Basis Test



Statutory Interpretation

The Docket Needs Staff Members!

If You're Interested, See Jeanne Rapley or Sue French or Leave a Note in the Docket Mailbox in Student Services.

SUMMER 1986 BAR EXAM RESULTS:

- # 1 at Dickinson
- # 1 at Duquesne
- # 1 at Penn
- # 1 at Pittsburgh
- # 1 at Temple
- # 1 at Villanova

For the past 9 years BAR/BRI has prepared the majority of students taking the Pennsylvania bar exam. During the last 7 years BAR/BRI has prepared almost TWICE as many SUCCESSFUL students as any other bar review.



2100 ARCH STREET
5th FLOOR
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103
215/563-4988

1909 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202/833-3080

CONTACT YOUR REPRESENTATIVES: THIRD YEAR — KAREN CARTOTTO, ARUN DESHBANDHU, WAYNE DILLAHEY, SHERRY KAJDAN, STUART CARPEY, CAROLYN DESSIN, MAUREEN LOWRY, DAVE MEGAY SECOND YEAR — PAUL KULINSKI, BRIAN WALL, JIM SWIFT, BILL MARTIN

NEWS

Placement Statistics Encouraging

(Continued from page 1)

Geographic preference shows Pennsylvania 65%, out-of-state 35%. Since over half of the graduates still seeking employment are conducting searches out of state that percentage is expected to increase. Enticing out of state employment includes law firm positions at Haight Dickson in Santa Monica CA (2), Baker & Botts in Houston and Mathou Griffin in Chicago. New York employers include Donovan Leisure, Kaye Scholar, Proskauer Rose, and Thacher Profitt & Wood. Two graduates are clerking for out of state chief justices — one in the U.S. District Court in Portland OR and the other in the Supreme Court of Delaware. Of the 29 total judicial clerkships, 8 are federal, 11 are state appellate, and 9 in state trial courts; two of the federal clerkships are in Texas, one in Arizona. Villanova prosecutors are in district attorneys' offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Wilmington, DE as well as Philadelphia and the suburbs.

Public interest positions range from the Developmental Disability Law Project in Philadelphia to public defender offices; and government situations from the U.S. Treasury's Comptroller of the Currency in DC to the Federal Corrections Institute in Butner, NC.

Large law firms with over 75 attorneys employed 25% of the class, which may be an all time percentage record. In Philadelphia those firms include Baskin Flaherty, Blank Rome (2), Csaplar & Bok, Dechert, Dilworth, Drinker (3), Duane Morris (2), Fox Rothschild (2), Morgan (3), Montgomery McCracken (2), Pepper (3), Reed Smith (2), Stradley (4), Schnader (3) and Saul Ewing (2). Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the class are with medium and small firms from Bangor ME to Phoenix AZ. Since many of the employers are those who traditionally hire after bar examination notification in the fall following graduation, the Class of 1986 has been well received and is soundly ensconced at work in the profession.



Joan Beck, director of placement.



St. Francis Soup kitchen in the Kensington area of Philadelphia, where Villanova students help serve meals.

Moot Court . . .

Looking in Depth

By Joseph Garland

This is the hectic time of Moot Court argument. Agitated students in suits pace the halls late at night waiting to argue or hear constructive criticism from their judges. Others make last minute forays into the stacks to research cases while others yet dash to the barber to get the proper "look" for the occasion. The competition getting so much attention, however, is on activity run entirely by a student organization: the Moot Court Board. What does this board do and how are students selected for it? Many first years probably don't know that this exists. Almost no one but the members of the board know the duties and qualifications of board members.

Members of the board are primarily selected from among the first years who do well in the brief and oral argument held in the spring. The selections are made by the Legal Writing faculty. This policy is only a few years old. The previous policy gave those students whose grades were just below those of the law review students a position on the board. Selection by the Legal Writing faculty fosters better appellate advocacy by giving spots on the board to the best appellates, not necessarily the best exam takers. Of the first year students, only about twelve will be selected.

Moot Court is a requirement for all students which can be fulfilled in either second or third year. Teams of two may either argue once in the credit round or they may compete in the Reimel competition, which involves at least two arguments. Both credit round and Reimel competition are worth one credit.

From the semi-finalists in the Reimel competition come the remaining members of the board. Ordinarily this will be about six people or so depending on how many slots are to be filled. If there are not enough semi-finalists to fill the slots some quarter-finalists will be chosen.

Once selected, each member must spend at least two hours a

week in the Moot Court office. 2Ls call attorneys to find those who will be willing to sit in as judges. They are also required to sit in on arguments as bailiffs and timekeepers. All 2L board members must enter the Reimel competition themselves. For the spring, each of the 2Ls is assigned to a legal writing instructor to write a bench memo for the first year legal writing program. 2Ls are also expected to help 3Ls in their outside competition work.

3Ls have some of the same duties as the 2Ls but must also do a bit more. Senior members of the Moot Court Board check the credit round and Reimel briefs for errors. It is the board which decides who will and will not go on in competition and what papers do not meet the minimum standard. This activity is guided by a seven person executive committee headed by chairman Karen Buck, who organizes the search for judges; arranges teams for competition, and settles disputes. Some committee members work exclusively on outside matters such as the national moot court competitions.

Those 3Ls who are not executive committee members are expected to compete in a national moot court. (Non-Moot Court members may compete nationally as well with the appropriate go-ahead.) There are several of these competitions held in different places around the country each year. They are usually sponsored by a law school or bar association. These competitions are time consuming but prestigious. They are excellent practical experience as well.

For all of the work invested over two years, there is only one credit awarded for the entire period. This is currently being reviewed and the members of the board hope to raise the number of credits awarded to two, one per year.

**TYPIST
WORDPROCESSOR
Experienced Legal Secretary
MRS. STEPHENSON
527-9629**

Students Volunteer Their Services

by Steve Johnson

A handful of Villanova Law Students participate in helping the area homeless by joining an organization called Philadelphia committee for the Homeless.

While autumn begins to paint the Main Line a resplendent reddish-brown, and temperatures flirt with the freezing point, these signs of the season's change the harbingers of Thanksgiving break and turkey with the family are just around the corner. For many, however, these are reminders that life will get tougher before it gets any better.

They are the 10,000 to 12,000 homeless people of Philadelphia. They are a diverse group — deinstitutionalized mental patients released to prosper on their own in society, members of the lower-class socioeconomic groups who have not yet been able to seize the immense wealth supposedly "trickling down" to them, even college grads who have fallen on hard times.

teers are not committed to going out every week and P.C.H. is happy to get volunteers at any time. Before going out on the streets, a volunteer must attend a short training session so that he or she will be prepared to deal with many of the circumstances he or she will run into on the streets.

Villanova Law Students have also gotten involved as volunteers at the St. Francis Soup Kitchen in Kensington. Through a program which was begun last year at the law school, four to five law students drive to the soup kitchen every other week and help serve the 100-200 meals which the kitchen serves every evening. St. Francis Soup Kitchen is run and staffed mainly by Franciscan brothers and sisters, and survives mainly on donations from Philadelphia merchants and restaurateurs.

Any law student can get involved as a volunteer by signing the sign up sheet, on the main

"The volunteer experience may do little to change the world, but it may do worlds to change the volunteer."

Due in part to governmental cut-backs in social programs in favor of a stronger defense, the number of homeless grows daily. This lack of concern for humanity by the government has forced communities, organizations, and individuals to expend more time and resources to fight the mounting problem of homelessness in America.

One of the major organizations battling this war in the city of brotherly love is the Philadelphia Committee for the Homeless. The committee takes an active role in lobbying efforts for the homeless and has established a special outreach program. Every night of the week, P.C.H. volunteers drive through the streets of Philadelphia and minister to the homeless. The volunteers bring them food, medical care, information about shelters, and an open ear. Furthermore, since they cannot receive social security or welfare benefits without an address, the homeless use P.C.H. as an address and a contact to receive benefits.

Anyone can volunteer to work with P.C.H. and the handful of VLS students already do so on a regular basis. However, volun-

bulletin board, that is normally put up one week before the volunteers go into the soup kitchen. Drivers are always needed. Here again, the commitment is minimal.

The work that Villanova students and these organizations are doing will not change the world. It will just stop the bleeding of a gaping wound for a brief time. But students who have volunteered agree that it is a unique opportunity. They discover that every homeless person on the streets of Philadelphia is an unique individual with his or her own story to tell. They see the work that must be done and realize that outlining and exams doesn't seem to be as important anymore. The volunteer experience may do little to change the world, but it may do worlds to change the volunteer.

For more information on the P.C.H., call 232-2300, or contact Bob Kelly, a 2L at VLS. For more information on the soup kitchen program, contact Ann Grasso or Steve Johnson, 2L's at VLS, Box 269, and Box 333, or watch the bulletin board for signs.



Mary Trainon, Steve Johnson and Anne Grasso, VLS volunteers.

The Garey High Social

A hearty welcome back to all at Garey High ... oops, ... we mean Villanova Law. As we are fully into the swing of school — sipping Korbel from champagne flutes and indulging in crab and wafers — we'd like to catch you up on a few of the savory morsels of gossip you have been missing. For those of you who were out of touch this summer, there was a lot to miss. And speaking of missing things, we hear **Lou C.** and **Joe G.** were missing a lot in the way of clothing swimming under the cover of darkness (and nothing else)! Were you alone? Inquiring women need to know. Not all the action is in the water, however.

Beach Blanket Bingo

Under the direction of **Ross E.**, several 2Ls performed their own version of Beach Blanket Bingo over the Labor Day weekend. Seen reclining in their custom-designed beach chairs on the sands of the Jersey Riviera were **Ross**, **Diana F.**, **Kevin H.**, **Harry K.**, **Nancy J.**, **Dave W.**, and several crew members. Making special appearances at the extravaganza were **Michelle L.**, **Jim S.** and **Brian W.** The cast reported that they enjoyed gourmet cuisine and bountiful spirits throughout, and that all displayed excellent tanning technique. Our sources say a sequel is already in the works

Beach Blanket II

The Stupor Continues ... "Another great bash at **Andrew S.**'s this year. The five police cars and riot control were all planned, right? Anybody get a look at **Paul M.**'s date? Is it true he escorted Athena? She must have owed him money. And the race is on for the coveted **Fred L.** award (sorry alums — we take no prisoners) ... And last month, how many VLS men were signed up to entertain a chartered bus of "Rosemonsters"? Socially tacky, tacky, tacky! Especially when the bus didn't show up and you left the little "ladies" all dressed up with no place to go. **Jamie F.**, cruise director, could not be reached for comment ... And, why is it that an influential publication like the "Docket" has wanted for years to have a separate fashion section. Could it be that we are here to sell our portfolio and not our intellect? Girls, avert your eyes — don't you know staring is impolite? Vanity thy name is **Bill F.** ...

I do, I do

We have seen lots more ball-and-chains attached this year. All the best to 2Ls **Mike R.**, **Gregg L.**, **Jeff Z.**, **Bob K.**, **Helen G-K** and 3L **Lynn M.** And it's true that people relieve their wedding jitters in different ways: **Jeff Z.** sang "Louie Louie" with the band at his reception, and **Helen G-K.** got rid of the butterflies in her stomach, along with everything else, at hers. **Bob K.**, are your rolling days over now? Oh no, the syndrome seems to be contagious ... **Pat C.** and **Rosemary P.** hopefully will provide us with some good wedding stories within the next year. Congratulations on your engagements (not to each other)! Also congrats to **Rob P.** and **Kim M.** — they are doing it together (getting married, we mean) ... We are sorry to report several unofficial transfers this year. The 2L social scene is waning without the direction of our beloved leader and class P.A. system, **John B.** What does Washington have that we don't? Captain Bravo? And has anyone

seen **Randi R.** We hear she's moved to University City. Are "Penn-Men" that much better? Happily we do have one new S/A/M (single available male). Welcome back **Kevin H.** ... Good luck to all of you getting interviews.

Interview Advice

For those of you not on Law Review, better luck next year. And if you do get a job, keep in mind the sage words of **Joe C.**: "Keep your mouth shut and keep your job." And things not to say in an interview: "Did you know that West Point gives an award for last place in the class?" (**Lois S.**) or, to a 200-year old firm, "Where do you keep 200 years worth of files?" (**Steve J.**) Above all, if you are asked to use one word to describe yourself, do not use "orgasmic" (even if it's true)

Moot Court Tips

... Tips on things not to say at oral argument, "Hi, I'm Joe Isuzu," and "May it please the court, here's my resume for your consideration." "Condolences to the Petitioners" ... You first-years, we were concerned about your lack of party spirit when you neglected to attend the year's most elaborate fall extravaganza — the Phi Delta Phi dance party. We are glad to report that all twelve people who attended had a great time. The evening was saved by **Glen P.**, it's a good thing you brought your six kids with you ... Just this past Friday our faith was restored in the 1L's when **Sally A.** and **Michelle C.** were flagged at Barleycorn's. The result of learning to play Mexican, the hard way. Keep up the good work. Friday was also **Brian C.**'s Birthday. Happy Birthday, sorry to hear you didn't score. Better luck next year ... The next time we'll get to see every one in action is at Barleycorn's, Tuesday, October 14th. We look forward to catching your most memorable moments in print ... Sorry these reporters have no news on McSorley's. If anyone remembers that evening (or has any other juicy scoop that is barely fit to print) please submit it to the Docket office ... In the meantime, will somebody please tell **Joe C.** what "craving" is!

The Computer Revolution at VLS

by Henry H. Perritt

Earlier issues of the *Docket* described aspects of the computer revolution at the Villanova Law School: acquisition of micro computers for the faculty, and integration of Computer Aided Legal Instruction (CALI) software into the curriculum. A more esoteric part of the computer revolution is taking place in a seminar this semester. Six law students are developing "artificial intelligence" programs that solve legal problems.

"Artificial intelligence" is a somewhat over-blown term used to describe techniques of computer programming that permit computer analysis resembling human reasoning in some respects. Most practical artificial intelligence programs today depend upon expressing precise rules that can be applied to facts. For example, the elements of a common law breach-of-contract action can be expressed in a rule like this: "breach-of-contract if capacity

The Police Car Ride-A-Long ...

It's A Great Experience-Once

by Mary K. Schottmiller

We were a little skeptical of the ride-along program when we first entered the police station, especially since we were required to sign a waiver form releasing the police department from liability for injury or death. We also were taught how to operate the police radio in case of emergency, or if the officers failed to return to the car.

We got in the car, eagerly anticipating shootings, murders and car chases, doubting our continued existence. We even envisioned Dean Gerald Abraham's reactions to the death of two Villanova law students murdered while participating in his police car ride-along program.

But the officers informed us that since it was raining, it would be a slow night. Most people would be indoors selling drugs instead of out on the street.

That was certainly true. In fact, the highlight of our night was meeting a transvestite named "Tasmira," and watching the police officers pick up a drunk from the middle of Broad Street. Eventually, we fell asleep in the back seat of the police car.

But what we learned from the back seat, especially as impressionable first-year law students, proved a valuable insight into the practical application of probable cause and search and seizure.

For example, the search warrant. Described in criminal procedure, the warrant must be issued by a magistrate after satisfying the probable cause requirement. However, the police officers felt otherwise. After returning from searching the outside of a house, the officers explained that though they knew people were inside manufacturing drugs, they couldn't get inside because barbed wire surrounded the house. We asked about getting a search warrant, but the officer replied, "My foot is a search warrant."

The officers reacted similarly to probable cause. If you are black, young and driving a new car, that is enough probable cause for being stopped, escorted out of your car, and having your car completely searched, according to the officers. Similarly, sitting in your car on the side of the road, with out-of-

state license plates, is enough probable cause for a search.

These situations occurred over and over again during the night. We sat in the back seat saying to each other, "That's not probable cause," and "fruit of the poisonous tree," but judging the police from a textbook standpoint is easy. The

The doors could only be opened from the outside

by Mike Pellini

I sat nearly frozen in my seat. My stomach felt like it had relocated somewhere between my heart and my esophagus. For the first time that evening, I understood my "predicament." If I had wanted to leave, I couldn't — there were no window handles and the doors could only be opened from the outside.

Our unmarked car was located somewhere in the vicinity of North Philadelphia when the first call came through. The radio squeaked out a sentence that sounded something like, "man with a gun at ... static ... static ... robbery in progress. Before my partner and I could begin making out the location of the robbery, our car, driven by two veterans of the Philadelphia Highway Patrol, was screeching to 60 MPH in a matter of seconds. I looked over at Liz (my partner) and she looked at me — we both crouched down in our seat, too shocked even to realize that we didn't have our safety belts buckled.

It was dark and a light rain was falling. The roads were slick, but we never slowed down — not for stop lights, not for other cars, not for pedestrians. The back of the police car hydroplaned and nearly sideswiped another car that had stopped for a red light we were about to "blow" through. We traveled down a one way street the wrong way and then across a busy six lane highway and arrived at the location the radio had specified. We were the first car on the scene and the two officers we were riding with jumped out of the car and ran up the steps of the house where the man and the gun were supposed

to be. Liz looked at me and I at Liz. We sank a little lower into the "protection" of the backseat of the police car.

When the police had left the car, I couldn't help but to think of the instructions we had received in the station house before our police ride-along had begun. The captain at the station had showed us how to use the two-way police radio and, although he doubted we would need to use it, he did give us fairly complicated instructions on what to say and when to say it. He told us for example, that a good time to use the police radio would be if the police we were riding with left the car and didn't return. That sounded like a pretty good idea to me. He also mentioned that if the police were in a shoot-out that they were losing, we should call for a backup (I wasn't exactly sure what "losing" meant, but I knew it wasn't when the other team had scored more points — or was it?)

Fortunately there was no shooting and when the officers returned to the car, they said that there was no robbery this time, but one of the officers told us that "things" just didn't feel right. He had worked this same area for over three years and he was convinced that there would be a shooting or stabbing sometime that evening.

"Unfortunately," our patrol did not make any arrests that evening, although we did receive several more calls for assistance. When we returned to the station house that evening to rejoin the other riders from the law school (we had all been on separate patrols in groups of two), everyone had a story or two to tell. One pair had cornered a man with a shotgun in an ally, and one of the patrolmen was nearly shot. After the arrest, the two went to witness the gun being checked into forensics. Another ride-along participant was beside police as they entered the house of a suspected drug dealer. Others had participated in high speed chases and related experiences similar to that of Liz and myself.

All of the ride-along participants, however, agreed on one thing that night. The police ride-along was a great experience — once.

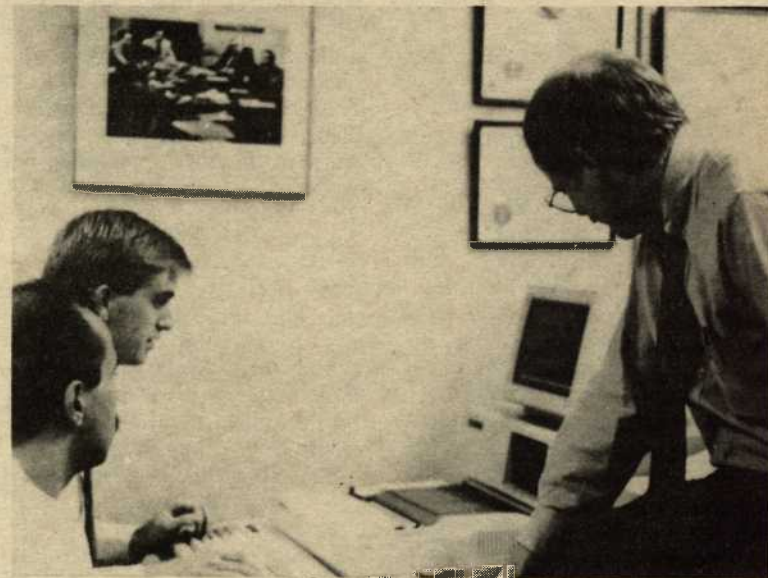
Solving Legal Problems...

and promise and consideration and breach and damages."

The law students in my seminar, "Computer Science and the Legal Process" are using a new programming language called Turbo Prolog to write detailed rules for certain legal subjects and to run them on micro-computers like those available for students use in the library.

Ron Weikers, a 2L, has written a 20 page Turbo-Prolog program that breaks the law of search and seizure and the exclusionary rule into 201 specific rules. The program, which Weikers illustrated to the rest of the seminar members on October 2, decides what factual information is needed from the user and asks specific questions that can be answered with a yes or a no.

Guy Donatiello, a 3L, is writing a similar set of rules for patent validity, and Laureto Farinas, a 3L, is doing the same thing for evaluation of a damage suit for police brutality under 42 U.S.C.



Professor Henry Perritt confers with two members of his seminar class.

§ 1983. Valerie Harrison, 3L, is writing rules that express the requirements for a race discrimination claim under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Nick Corrado, 2L, is developing

a somewhat different type of lawyer's computer aid. He works with the clinic that advises Villanova students with their legal problems. He is developing an

(Continued on page 7)

PEOPLE

Student Novelist Awaits Agent's Decision . . .

His "Break" Came From James Michener

by Amy McGovern

"I'm finally going to find out if I am a good writer or not" says Scott Fegley, a third year student.

Fegley recently reached a milestone in his life: he completed his first novel, "A Trial of Conscience."

He has an appointment with the William Morris Agency, one of the biggest in New York, an agency whose impressive clients include James Michener. They have offered to take the book and the author under their wing if they like it.

Fegley owes this "break" — getting an appointment and a promise from a New York agency — to James Michener himself, whom he met at a party in Doylestown, Fegley and Michener's home town, in the summer after his first year of law school.

At this party, Fegley says he only talked to Michener briefly, but he gave him a letter he had written and his address. "He wrote back a two page letter giving me step by step instructions of how to get a novel published and gave me the name and address of his agency in New York."

"I wrote a letter to the agency last January. They told me that Michener had called them and left a message to look for me and they said that they would read it once they got it and if they liked it they would represent me and take it to the publishers."

"I have an appointment in New York with the agent who will read my novel, Pam Bernstein, on October 23." Then all he has to do is wait.

"When I got the letter [from Michener] I was inspired to do major writing," Fegley explains. "I started the novel as a sophomore in college, as a short story for the college literary magazine. I kept building on it; it grew on its own. Once it grew to 60 pages I kept revising those pages. It wasn't until my senior year of college, after going away to Spain for my junior year, that I did major work on the story."

How does Fegley find time to write while in law school? "I didn't write a whole lot first year, I wrote more in the summer. By this past August I only had 4 of the 8 chapters publishable. Be-



Scott Fegley, AKA Ian Scott Montgomery.

tween the end of August and the end of September I finished the novel, so you can guess how much school work I did then . . ."

The setting for the novel is a college fraternity house, where two fraternity brothers look back on the mistakes they made in high school. Conversations are used as vehicle to tell the story of a past relationship, and the growing of a young writer. The title, "A Trial of the Conscience," is a metaphor for putting the conscience on trial. The main character has put his conscience on trial for the things he has done. "Obviously he's guilty," Fegley adds.

"I think the novel works be-

cause we've all had experiences like these. It is very true to life," Fegley explains.

Fegley is optimistic about the 429 page manuscript he has written. "If they [the William Morris Agency] do not like it, I'll send it to publishing houses myself. If they return my manuscript with a form letter, it will kill me. I hope even if she [Pam Bernstein] doesn't like it, she'll tell me what its missing so I can change it and send it back."

"Writing is a risky business" is Fegley's response as to why he choose to go to law school right after college.

"I'll keep writing till I publish

one, but in the mean time I don't want to work in a bookstore. I don't want to be a lawyer for the rest of my life, but I will always do it at least part time to keep my legal skills sharp." Not that Fegley is not a successful law student, on the contrary, he is a member of the Moot Court Board and he already has a job lined up for after he graduates with a medium sized firm in Princeton, New Jersey.

Fegley cites as his major influences John Irving and E.L. Doctorow. His dream is to have the reputation as an established writer so he can write on social themes.



THE GENERAL LIBRARIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center
SRH2.109 • Austin, Texas 78713-7330

Dear Scott Fegley:

Your letter of May 6, 1985 interested me very much, and I am sorry that we did not have a chance to talk when I was in Doylestown. It is exciting to learn that you are about to finish your first novel, since so much in a writer's life depends upon that first great step. Even if the final work does not find a publisher at once, the exercise of mind and will required to bring a long narrative to a successful conclusion is rewarding. Congratulations. Now you know what the process is.

Of course, that's only half the job completed. You must now put all your energy into finding a publisher, because that exercise too is part of the experience. There are about sixty publishers with whom a serious writer could reasonably publish, and there is no easy way to locate the right one. One of the best ways, of course is to find an agent who will do the work for you, but in recent years it has become just about as difficult to find an agent as a publisher. The really good ones are so busy they cannot take on new clients.

There is one solid bit of advice I can give: do not ally yourself with an agent who charges a fee for reading your manuscript or 'helping you with revising it.' Your money will almost certainly be lost without any chance of positive result. A second caution is that if you should ultimately decide to pay some publisher for bringing out your book, he will do so and honorably—you'll get your money's worth and finished book—but it will not enter the normal channels of the book trade. It will remain forever off to one side and the only copies you'll sell are those to your distant cousins. However, the book will be in print and you can buy back, for additional money, the unsold copies to give away to your friends. In other words, it will be printed but not published.

Follow every possible trail and work at it. Equally important, get started on your next novel. It's often the third or fourth that makes the breakthrough.

Good luck to a neighbor.

Sincerely,

James A. Michener
James A. Michener
JAM:db

Amy McGovern photo

An Excerpt: A Trial of Conscience

Excerpt from "A Trial of the conscience" copyright, 1986 by Scott Montgomery. All Rights Reserved.

At home, Angel sat in front of the television late on that Friday night. She snacked heavily. Angel was usually careful about her waistline, but, that night, a bowl of potato chips, some cookies, and a glass of milk sat on a coffee table in front of her. She had already finished her sandwich.

Her eyes followed the movements on the screen, but she watched without watching. Her mind was elsewhere. She hadn't seen me for two days. I hadn't even called. Classes were held on Friday. She had to take the bus to school in the morning, and there was no one waiting for her at her locker in between classes. She felt alone and she missed me. She chastised herself for the argument we had the night before I left.

"I shouldn't have yelled at him," she said to herself.

She wondered if I missed her, too. "No," she said continuing in her stream of consciousness. "He's probably having too much fun." She hoped I missed her anyway.

She'd feel better when the weekend was over and I was back home again.

"The first thing I'm gonna do when I see him is apologize." Angel told herself. Then a thought crept into her mind, one that had caused her a great deal of stress lately, and one that had been the underlying cause of the argument she had made up her mind to apologize for.

"It still hasn't come! You know that's the first thing he is going to ask you when there is no one else around to hear!

Using Artificial Intelligence

(Continued from page 6)

outline for a checklist that would be used to interview clients. The form of the checklist will permit it to be programmed in a regular computer language resulting in an interviewer being able to use a micro-computer to prompt questions and to enter answers.

This approach is similar to the one that former VLS student Bryan Meyers and I have used to develop a small expert system that permits practitioners to evaluate employee terminations for potential wrongful dismissal theories.

All of these applications of artificial intelligence concepts to legal problems require resolution of difficult organization problems called "knowledge representation" by computer scientists. For example, should Ron Weikers' search and seizure program ask questions about the physical surroundings of the search first, and then move to the motive for the law enforcement officers undertaking this search, or should it ask questions first about what

was searched or seized? Another way to understand the knowledge representation problem is to consider the different ways that you could index your class notes. Should you index them by date so that they easily can be matched with a course outline, or should you index them by subject matter, or perhaps by case name. David Shelton, a 2L, is addressing these knowledge representation issues in general without specific reference to a particular legal problem.

Lots of people are frightened by computers, and this certainly includes lawyers. Mattie Humphrey, a 2L, is investigating the practical usefulness of my wrongful dismissal expert system for a variety of types of lawyers and lawyer support personnel. She intends to evaluate how the diskette most effectively can be used, and whether it really assists lawyers or whether they're better off using more conventional techniques.

It will be a long time before anyone can build a computer that will act like HAL in the movie 2001

and its sequel 2010. But artificial intelligence applications are now in actual use in the medical profession, in the energy industry, and the military. The legal profession has lagged behind in developing similar systems that can make lawyers more productive and serve clients better. VLS students in the current computer science seminar are moving ahead.

The general theories of artificial intelligence and its place in the practice of the law were first explored by VLS students in a seminar held in the first semester of last year, Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning. In that seminar, the focus was not on programming, but on the possible uses and the practicality of using computers to perform or to aid in various legal-related tasks.

Joe Chovanes, 3L, investigated the use of logical reasoning to construct and apply rules of law. Tom Groshens, 3L, constructed an example of a computer model of statutory interpretation.

A basic program designed to

assist a layperson in determining whether an agreement between two parties constitutes an enforceable contract was written by Bruce Silverstein, '86. Silverstein attempted to re-write his program in Prolog, but was unsuccessful. However, Silverstein concluded that "there is every reason to believe that an expert system can be developed which would determine, more efficiently than any attorney could determine, whether a given factual situation is governed by an existing, on point, legal precedent."

On the less theoretical side of the law, Sue French, 3L, studied ways to improve computer-based legal research systems such as WESTLAW and LEXIS using artificial intelligence principles. Her model improved search capabilities by enabling users to search for on point legal concepts, instead of merely key words.

Joe Zator, '86, examined current legal software packages and wrote a paper on how to best use management science and computer science to manage litigation.

How to Ace a First-Year Exam

by Frederick P. Rothman

Notice that it's one of the guys who doesn't teach the first year courses who is sounding off on technique for taking first year examinations. My comments may lack credibility. In addition, they do not necessarily reflect the opinions of my colleagues, particularly those who do teach first year courses.

Read the question carefully. Focus on the question being asked. You are going to have to address yourself to that question at some point — why not at the beginning of your answer? If you were writing an interesting murder mystery (a la Professor Dobbyn), you would want to save the best for last; but in a law school examination it is easier for the grader to follow your analysis if he knows your conclusion first. You would be surprised how many students write for hours without ever finding, much less answering, the question.

Now that you know what you are going to have to do [answer the question], you should suppress the impulse to begin to write. Before you read the first paragraph of the question, the person on your left will be writing. And before you find the issue, it will seem that most of the class is on its second bluebook. Stifle your pen for one-quarter of the time suggested for answering the question. Often there is no single correct answer; and if there is one, it counts for nothing without analysis. Decide first what you want to say. This requires that you determine which facts go with what issues and which facts are irrelevant. That's right, professors are tricky — not all the facts are relevant. The lawyer in practice comes across the irrelevant facts; so must the examinee.

Worse than the irrelevant fact is the missing fact. If you discover that you must have additional information, explain why you need it. Don't assume the fact that makes resolution of the question easy. Give alternate assumptions and the analysis that follows from each. Under no circumstances should you assume facts which

sink in until the student's stream of consciousness is near completion. By then, there is insufficient time to do an adequate job. You should go into the examination with an overview of the course so that you can direct your attention only to those points which need to be discussed in analyzing the question. The best answers tend

to not restate the facts; this just wastes valuable time. The grader can read the question. Bring into your analysis of the issues those facts which bear on those issues. State the issues in lawyerlike fashion. Pretend that the grader is not the learned professor who taught the course. Instead, pretend that the grader is a non-legally trained adult. Explain the concepts that are relevant. Define terms of art. Don't leave out any steps in your analysis. Don't discuss irrelevant exceptions or qualifications to a rule unless you are arguing by analogy.

Law professors are notoriously difficult to impress. If you know every case by name and can recall the last detail of every hypothetical, keep it a secret.

Poor spelling or grammar is not merely distracting; sometimes it precludes communication. And, if your handwriting cannot be read or your abbreviations cannot be interpreted, there may be nothing on which to base a grade. Even if your handwriting can be read, but only with great difficulty, this may impede the process of communication to a point where your grade is adversely affected without the grader being conscious that this is having any effect. Some instructors will attempt to have the Registrar contact you to break the code. Others take a "tough luck Charlie" attitude. Even if you cannot type you can print.

If you get to a point in your analysis where you cannot remember a particular legal principle, don't try to bluff. Indicate your recollection and then analyze the issue using alternate answers to the forgotten point. Don't omit the issue entirely, since recognition of the issue often earns substantial credit. If you run

short of time — and this happens all too often, more by those who start to write before they have thoroughly analyzed the problem — copy your outline into your bluebook with a short note to the grader: "Have only 5 minutes left for this question." Do not give the question all the time you think it needs. Getting an Ace on that question and failing the rest of the examination will not put you near the top of the class.

Naturally, there is an exception. If the examiner has suggested that you spend 90 minutes on a question and you have answered it with ease in ten minutes, stop, reread the question, and see if there is not another point which the examiner may want you to discuss. This process is especially important where you don't have to hit the other issues because of the reasonable conclusion you came to with respect to the threshold question. **Arguendo**, decide it the other way.

Read Over Your Answer

Generally, the issues are not clear-cut. Each party can usually raise some non-frivolous argument, even where it is not likely to succeed. Make it a point to look at all sides of each issue.

When you finish your answer, take a couple of minutes to reread it. That missing "not" can be critical. The grader does not know that you meant to put it in. You may also find an inconsistency in your answer. If on rereading the question and your answer, you see an error, do not rip the pages from your bluebook. Put a note at the beginning of your answer which sets forth your sad discovery. Label your original answer "minority opinion," and at the end state the new majority opinion, incorporating the prior analysis where you can.

(Continued on page 10)



Professor Frederick P. Rothman: No aces up his sleeves.

are not necessary in order to answer the question.

The issues often have a logical order. Would it not aid communication if you could ascertain and then follow that order? For example, there has to be a duty before there can be a breach of a duty. If there is uncertainty as to whether there is a duty and also as to whether certain conduct constitutes a breach, consider the uncertainties in that order.

Many of the fast starters err by discussing all the points which are suggested by facts in the question. This wastes time. Often the significance of what the instructor is really asking doesn't

to be comparatively short, to the point, well organized and analytical. They reflect more than the student's understanding of the substantive law and ability to appreciate the significance of facts; they also reflect the ability to exercise common sense. If the answer states a point of law which is in conflict with common sense, the writer notes the conflict and presents arguments as to why the law ought to be changed. If the writer finds the law unsettled in that there are two or more positions taken by reputable authorities, he states each of them of the diverse positions and then explains why he favors one of them.



Attention Graduating Law Students

Boston University School of Law Graduate Tax Program

offers you an opportunity to achieve competence in a specialized field that offers excellent job opportunities. Attend full-time and earn your LL.M. degree in taxation in one academic year. Attend part-time and vary your course load to accommodate your workload. Come one evening a week or more, depending on your schedule. Classes are conveniently arranged from 4 to 6 p.m., or from 6 to 8 p.m. You will study with leading tax practitioners and teachers. Our practical program will encourage the optimum development of your professional skills.

For an application and a catalog please write:

Graduate Tax Program
Boston University School of Law
765 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215
or call: 617/353-3105

Boston University is an equal opportunity institution.

PUBLIC OPINION

What Was Your Worst Job Interview?



Dave Shelton: — My worst interview started off with the interviewer asking me: "So tell me why do you want to live in the Cleveland Area?" The interview went downhill from there.

The funniest question I was asked was by an interviewer, on noting some bartending experience, asked me, "Just between you and me, did you ever trash a bar?"



Jane Lessner: — The interviewer commenced the interview by commenting "Women can't make litigators and should consider working for corporations with normal hours and good fringe benefits."



Kevin Duke: — It was an on-campus interview for which I had the last time slot. The interviewer was running late so my interview didn't begin until about 5:00. The interviewer, an associate who had been with the firm for about three months asked me a couple of questions; then he told me about the firm for 10 minutes. That was it.

The funniest question I was asked was in reference to a parttime bartending job I had in college. I was asked what was the best drink I made. The interviewer then quizzed me on the ingredients of some other cocktails.



Joe Saleh: — The funniest question I was asked was "If you were a car what kind would you want to be?"



Rose Ann Scanlon: — Before my interview with Curran, Mylotte, David & Fitzpatrick I was relaxing in the student lounge when a friend pointed out that I was already four minutes late for the interview. I literally ran up to 208 and for the first five minutes of the interview was noticeably out of breath.



Helen Gordon: — My worst job interview was when an interviewer commented on my resume "It looks like you represented the underdog in your old job. We're a corporate firm and we represent the rich people. I don't mean this to be outcome determinative but do you have a bias against corporations?"



Ross Ellick: — I was interviewing with the D.A. who started the interview by noting "You have a business background, what do you want with us?"



Debbie Weiss: — Worst interview experience: I was interviewing with a particularly stodgy and traditional Wilmington firm. I came bolting into the interview room, ten minutes late for a 15-min. interview, to find the interviewers tapping their fingers on the table, awaiting my arrival. I tried to apologize for being late but nothing came out. Instead I started choking and trying to catch my breath, which was still somewhere on the staircase! The main interviewer, who is the most senior partner with the firm began to fire questions at me, noting that we did not have much time for the interview, since I had arrived so late. He commented that I seemed like a worthy applicant, but that he simply had no time left to actually interview me. I was unable to answer any questions, since I was still coughing and choking, so I kept smiling. I finally summoned up three or four syllables and fired them at him in no particular order, as the partner kept questioning me. The one question I did answer, oddly enough, was one concerning my speaking abilities. When asked to assess my speaking acumen, I muttered "Excellent," and then went back to coughing. I left the interview room (still coughing and out of breath) and prayed to the gods that such an experience would never again befall me. To my utter surprise, three days later I received an invitation to interview with other attorneys with the firm!



Brad Remick: — Phila. DA: office, I made the mistake of telling them I thought a criminal defendant had constitutional rights.

The funniest question I was ever asked was what was my shoe size.



Andrew Heller: — My worst interview was with a pair of yo-yos from a Pittsburgh firm. These jokers spent the entire 20 minutes of this so called interview talking to each other about their experiences in Pittsburgh, as though they never before had had an opportunity to talk to each other. I wasn't asked a single question.



Walter Lucas: — The last question of the interview the attorney asked me what is my handicap? I answered, "I stutter when I get nervous." The attorney then informed me he was inquiring about my handicap on the golf course.

Bob Kelly: — An interviewer asked me if I was planning on raising my marks to make law review. I told him "no I'll just capitalize on the misfortunes of my classmates."

Joe Almeida: — The interviewer started by commenting, "Villanova doesn't have that great of a reputation, you know? Faculty's not that good."

Photos by Caroline Reeves

A 1L Job Search Starts Here

by Maureen Murphy

Although the school year is barely two months old, and the summer of '87 seems like no more than a far away dream, some first year students have already begun wondering — and worrying — about when to start looking for a summer job. Formerly an early jump on a summer job search in a law-related field seems rather crucial when you consider the fact that there are over 1500 first year students alone presently enrolled in law schools in the tri-state area.

If the competition seems overwhelming, consider some reassurance from Mrs. Joan Beck, director of Placement. "There are so many opportunities out there ... so many firms to choose from ... there is such a need for all types of personalities that it's not absolutely necessary to begin your job search right this minute." In fact, according to Mrs. Beck, "due to the variety of different hiring practices, students should be assured that chances are as good in May as they are in November."

However, Mrs. Beck also feels that it's certainly not too early to at least begin considering what type of environment you'd like to work in. Although some firms are too sophisticated to be able to hire any students, and many limit their hiring to second year stu-

individual. "Some people work so hard during their first year," observes Mrs. Beck, "that they don't want to think about law or look at another law book over the summer. 54% of last year's first year class reported working last summer. Of that 54%, 86% said they had law-related positions. Many of these were on a volunteer or temporary basis."

Mrs. Beck feels that one positive aspect about working in a law-type job over the summer is that it "increases your interest in law, it helps you to focus your career goals. You've got a lot of people who've done a lot of thinking for a lot of years. You can really pick up valuable information from these attorneys."

If, for some reason, you choose not to work in the area of law next summer, it's important that you devote some time to becoming more familiar with your field of interest. Some alternatives available include simply talking with attorneys about their practices, sitting in on court cases, or, perhaps even wrangling a day with a defender. Talking with your Alumni Counselor can also be an excellent way to learn more about the practice of law. "The important thing," Mrs. Beck advises, "is to gain exposure to the field of law."



The Placement bulletin board is a great place to look for job opportunities at a glance.

dents, there are also many who are willing to take on a lot of first year students to fill out their summer roster. Some of the available opportunities include positions in various-sized law firms, positions in government agencies on the federal, state and local levels, judicial clerkships as well as summer internships at area corporations.

Furthermore, these opportunities are available on a variety of bases — either through work/study (for those who qualify), on a volunteer basis, on a weekly salary or at an hourly rate. Again, according to Mrs. Beck, "the pay scales are as varied as the firms themselves. Pay scales will range from \$700 a week in some larger firms to \$700 for the summer in some smaller firms. Judicial clerkships and positions in Legal Aid or in the Defender's office are only available on a volunteer basis." Mrs. Beck notes that the average salary for a "good-paying" summer job is roughly \$250 a week.

For those students who are wondering just how crucial it is to obtain a job in the field after your first year, Mrs. Beck feels that this decision depends on the

If you are planning to pursue a summer job in an area of law and can't figure out where to begin, Mrs. Beck has provided some helpful advice:

1. Determine what general geographic area you'd most like to work in.

2. Decide what kind of work experience you want this summer. Focus on what kind of experience would be best for you, what type of employer you'd like to work for, what size office, etc.

3. Target the most convenient area in which to conduct a personal job search. Choose relatively small area and branch out from there. Be sure to define realistic geographical boundaries.

4. Obtain information from the Placement Office about employers located in your chosen specific area. The Placement Office provides handouts which list employers in many major metropolitan areas as well as in the five-county Philadelphia area. Reference books like Martindale-Hubbell and the Legal Directory 1986 located in the office are often extremely helpful.

5. After you've targeted potential employers, target specific people to contact. Find some

reason to communicate with a specific person. Look in the directories for people who share your specific interests (i.e. environmental law) or people with whom you have something in common (i.e. Villanova graduates). Find out who does the hiring in that particular firm or agency.

6. Brainstorm. Think of everyone you know who could possibly help you in your job search. Contacts are very important in the field of law. Turn these people into "career counselors," ask them for advice or leads.

7. Know yourself. The most important thing to remember before you begin your actual search is that you must know yourself before you can relay that information to potential employers. Be prepared to talk about your accomplishments, academic achievements, and interesting experiences. Focus on events that sparked your interest in law. Be prepared to sell yourself.

The next step is to jump right in and start your actual job search. Send letters, make phone calls or, if you prefer, deliver your resumes in person. How you actually conduct your personal job search is up to you. "The important thing," according to Mrs. Beck, "is that you keep doing something, that you keep moving forward." It's also important to keep an accurate record of your progress so you can keep track of firms you've already contacted.

Although the Placement Office frequently posts various positions, these are only a handful of available opportunities. Be persistent. Hirings often continue after exams in May and even through June. Be sure to keep your telephone number current.

Finally, Mrs. Beck offers a word of caution about the importance of grades to this year's first year class: "The first year of law school is not a time to let up. If you do well your first year, things will tend to fall into place later on. The biggest source of hiring that large firms have is from their summer programs. And firms tend to hire for the summer based on first-year grades and personality. It's still basically a numbers game."

Aceing Those 1L Exams

(Continued from page 8)

Now for a word on the grading process. As far as I know, there are no curves or quotas. No one has to fail or get a D, and no grader is limited in the number of honor grades he or she may give. The Ace is the best that a law professor can expect of a law student under examination conditions. You are not in competition with the instructor. He has spent more time thinking about the subject than you. In addition, he wrote the examination and knows what issues and traps it contains. You are not in competition with your classmates either. The grader starts with a fairly accurate concept of what is the best student performance he can rightfully expect — the Ace — and what kind of answer would be professionally competent — the gentle person's hook. You are also not in competition with the prior year's class. If your examination is harder — and to the examinee, his exam is always harder — then less can be expected. If this year's examination is unfair, then it is equally unfair to everyone in the class. The instructor should recognize this by the time he finishes grading, and he can take it into account before he submits his final grades.

Most of the law school community appreciates that grades are not what they are cracked up to be. Few instructors will maintain that they can predict a student's potential to be a competent or outstanding lawyer based on a three-hour examination. Students



For those who subscribe to the "buy-low, sell-high" strategy, this market is about as low as it's going to get. The question now is: Does this aging bull have enough snort left to mount a charge back? It may, if past is indeed prologue.

Analysts at Merrill Lynch, who usually spend every waking minute trying to project into the future, believe the past holds more than historical value. Looking back at 15 comparable market declines during the broad bull market cycle of 1949 to 1968 and the current one that began in 1974, analysts found that declines averaged about 16 percent. They lasted from one month to almost two years; five of them lasted just one month.

The recent drop in stock prices is within the bounds of these previous pullbacks. According to Merrill Lynch, the decline may have farther to go but its analysts don't believe it will lapse into a long-term bear market.

In virtually all cases in the previous declines, the market bounced back higher in the three, six, nine and twelve-month periods that followed the low points. Merrill Lynch calculates that, on average, the market was 18 percent higher six months after the decline ended and almost 27 percent higher a year later.

Where's this market headed? Merrill Lynch expects the market's doldrums to run their course by early 1987, with a total decline of perhaps 15 to 20 percent from the highs in major market indexes like the Dow Jones Industrial Average. (Secondary indexes could show steeper dips.) All that should set the stage for an upturn that Merrill Lynch projects could carry the Dow, presently hovering

around 1800, to 2500 or more by the end of the decade.

Meanwhile, the wizards of Wall Street view the market's misfit behavior of late as yet another confirmation that the market is changing leadership from the defensive stocks to cyclical issues. They include chemicals, paper and forest products, coal, airlines, railroads and machinery. In particular, Merrill Lynch likes Louisiana-Pacific, the lumber and plywood producer; Ogden Corp., the food-service, building maintenance and conglomerate; and insurance broker Marsh & McLennan. The buy lists at Merrill's institutional competitors are also cyclically oriented. Goldman Sachs is touting Great Northern Nekoosa (paper), American Cyanamid (chemicals) and computer manufacturers Hewlett-Packard and Apple Computer. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, meanwhile, is recommending Sealed Air Corp., Boeing and Digital Equipment Corp. — cyclicals all. Other cyclical names common to several Wall Street buy lists include DuPont, International Paper, IBM, Westinghouse Electric, Ford Motor Company, Motorola, Exxon and Royal Dutch Petroleum — all companies whose earnings are strong enough to resist being dragged down with the rest of the market.

Whether the market has further south to go, no one on Wall Street seems quite sure. One thing they are sure about, though, is that it may be more expensive — in terms of lost opportunity — being out of the market rather than being in. As the man says about the lottery: "You've got to be in it to win it."

have abilities and perceptions which are not reflected in the way they take an examination. Examination conditions are different from the environment in which law is practiced. Many students receive their worst grades in courses in which they put the most time and in which they learn the most. The examination system has its faults. Until the faculty finds a more accurate system, anonymous written examinations which are administered under time pressures will be with us.

These concepts of examination taking are hard to implement. Organization, analysis, ability to compose an English sentence, as well as the ability to stifle one's pen — they all sound reasonable, if not easy. But when the clock is running and the words are not flowing and you are having difficulty in getting a handle on the issues, knowing the "how-to" may not be sufficient. The remedy to this problem is also easy to state; in your study groups and in your outlines, practice verbalization of the legal concepts. If you try to explain proximate cause or promissory estoppel for the first time, the process is difficult and time consuming. The second time is much easier and faster. Don't wait for the examination to make your initial attempt to state the concepts.

Now for "The Gold"

The last bit of advice is perhaps the most important and the least likely to be heeded: turn your brain off by seven o'clock on the

night before the examination. Cramming puts your brain under unusual strain. Give that computer time to sort things out. It will work better for you the next day and it will permit you to get a decent night's sleep. You will need it. (If you want an example of how this computer-like phenomenon can be observed, ask an upperclass person how often an issue hits him or her an hour or so after the examination ends.)

You will also need some food. Eat something before the examination. I got hooked — no pun intended — on steak. Some believe that chicken soup is best!

If you are physically not up to taking the examination, let the administration know before the examination starts. Exercise good judgement. Don't wait for the grades to come out. Your excuse will sound like an alibi.

It is unlikely that you will Ace all of your examinations. Those that you will Ace will, of course, be due to the fact that you applied my advice to the letter. And on those you do not, obviously — ("obviously" is a word used by students when a concept is all but obvious, as is indicated by the fact that they can't think of a reason) — you have failed in the application. But in all of your endeavors, I wish you good luck.

P.S.: When one my colleagues tells you that he disagrees with my suggestions, remember his view — at least on his examination! Professor Rothman teaches such second-year staples as Corporations and Decedents' Estates & Trusts.

Coupon Value

**\$1.25 OFF ANY
LARGE PIZZA OR STROMBOLI**

For eat-in, pick-up, or delivery

**pie in the Sky
pizzeria**

102 E. Lancaster Avenue
Wayne, PA

293-1390

ONE COUPON PER VISIT
Expires 11/20/86

SPORTS

Softball Summarized

by Matthew Garey
Hung Jurors 8, A-Team 7

In their opening game of the Law School Softball Season on Friday, September 19, the Hung Jurors narrowly defeated the A-Team, 8-7.

The Hung Jurors jumped out to an early lead behind the aggressive play of Stuart Carpey. Al Zencak led the A-Team's comeback with Kevin Duke contributing a solo homerun. The A-Team tied the game at 7-7 in the bottom of the sixth inning, but Stuart Carpey scored the winning run for the Hung Jurors in the seventh.

The game between these two third-year teams, thought to be a preview of later playoff action, was characterized by good sportsmanship throughout.

Hung Jurors 11, Pendejos 4

On Wednesday, September 24, the Hung Jurors defeated the Pendejos, an up and coming first-year team, by the score of 11-4.

The Hung Jurors, playing undermanned with eight players, were led by the four hit performance of Matthew Garry. Captain Andrew Soto and centerfielder Treva Hall also contributed run-producing shots. The biggest shot of all, however, was a Bob Reger blast which easily cleared the leftfield fence for a Pendejos homerun.

The Pendejos played well and will undoubtedly be a force to reckon with in the future. Mean-

while, the Hung Jurors continue their quest for a playoff berth.

Section A-holes 15, Hung Jurors 5

In early season action, the Section A-holes destroyed the Hung Jurors on Monday, September 29, by the score of 15-5.

The Section A-holes, a fundamentally sound first-year team, played exceptionally well and capitalized on nearly every Hung Juror mistake. The Hung Jurors' dismal play featured no less than fifteen errors. The Section A-holes were led by their pitcher and shortstop, later identified by the team's manager as Roger Clemens (?) and Ozzie Smith (?). On the other hand, the defeat overshadowed some nice hitting by Hung Jurors Frank Murphy and John Kaprel, and the quality fielding of Jamie Famiglio.

The Section A-holes will relish their well-deserved win and the Hung Jurors will nurse their wounds as both teams prepare for their next games.

Hung Jurors 12, Chima Tribe 5

On a wet Friday afternoon, October 3rd, the Hung Jurors beat the Chima Tribe, 12-5, at the muddy Polo Grounds field.

The Hung Jurors, a team anxious to redeem itself from a humiliating defeat, came out determined to win. The Chima Tribe, led by Bill Ferrin and Chris

Sessa, were only able to field seven players. Their opponents, in accordance with league rules, contributed semi-effective replacements for pitcher and catcher. The Hung Jurors started slow but came on strong led by the awesome hitting of Frank Murphy, who smashed a ball to right centerfield for a homerun. The Hung Jurors also played solid defensively despite the sloppy conditions.

The victory improved the Hung Jurors' record to three wins and one loss. The Chima Tribe, on the other hand, are a much better team than their 0-4 record would indicate.

Hung Jurors 9, Law and Disorders 5

The Hung Jurors continued their winning ways on Friday, October 10th with a 9-5 victory over the Law and Disorders.

The Hung Jurors won the game despite some sloppy play. One player lamented that the game almost got away. The offensive star of the game was Frank Murphy, who belted a three-run homerun for the Hung Jurors. Defensively, Jeffrey Hommel held down the rightfield position for the first time this time this season.

The first-year Law and Disorders continue to struggle in the league's toughest division. The Hung Jurors, however, seem destined to a better fate.



Top: Great Save



Above: John O'Connor and Roy Macaluso.

Rugby: A Growing Sport

by Joe Garland

The Villanova Law School Rugby team is now well into its 1986 fall season and has made a very respectable showing despite several losses in close, hard played matches. The season still holds a few games and the team's outlook is promising. The next match is against St. Joe's and will be held this Saturday.

For the uninitiated, Rugby is a game which developed in England in the 19th century at the English public school (read: private school) named Rugby! It is a combination of soccer, the predecessors of American football and rules made up by the players at Rugby school. It is a sport played mostly in Britain and her former empire and gathers enthusiastic fan followings there!

Interest in rugby has grown slowly but steadily in America over the past 20 or so years and by now just about every state has an organized rugby union. Villanova formed a rugby football club several years ago and it has been going strong since then. Under the leadership of team captain Jim Logue (36), the team recently joined an organized rugby union which provides trained referees and schedules our team to play other union teams. Most of the union teams have a good deal of rugby experience, while VLS starts each year with players who have never played before or who have played for only a few years. Basic rugby, however, is easily learned after only a few games and our players almost never make a bad showing against teams with a great deal more experience and often beat those that have regional recognition as tough teams to beat.

Rugby is the ideal recreation for those of us who must sit down all week plying our ways through mounds of paper. Games are 2 non-stop 40 minute halves, full of

every kind of aerobic and isometric known to science. Besides, running the ball and tackling opponents is good fun and an excellent way to blow off a week's worth of steam.

Rugby is also a social affair. Players come off the pitch (field) and almost instantly fraternize with their on the pitch enemies. An amazing amount of comradie is displayed for players who had just minutes before tried to tackle one another.

Rugby is a fast moving contact sport, but it is not merely a free for all played by half-crazed rough-necks. Most players come out to play a good clean game and many are highly respected doctors, lawyers, etc. The rules of the game highly penalize unsportsmanlike conduct and those who can't play by the rules are ejected. One british commentator described the game as "a rough sport played by gentlemen," which is a very worthy description.

Although rugby's origins are british upper class and its character tries to be gentlemanly it does not try to be exclusive. Most teams are comprised of men from all walks of life. I once played against a team made up half of surgeons from Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School and half of steelworkers. They all played beautifully together.

Our own team is represented by all three years and has significant law review representation. Although finding time is always a problem in law school most of the 35 members of the team meet every Wednesday afternoon for a 2 hour practice behind St. Mary's Hall and every Saturday for our A & B games. New members are always welcome and should seek out any of the team members for information or meet on the schools back steps at 3:10 p.m. every Wednesday as the team gets ready to practice.

If you would like to watch a game, check the rugby schedule on the cork board in the hall to see the time of the next home game. Most are played on the fields behind the tennis courts and baseball diamond next to St. Mary's Hall (the building just across 320 from the law school).

Law School to Field a Golf Team

by Jay DesJardins

For the first time, the Villanova Law School will field a golf team. The team has recently become a member of the Philadelphia Inter-professional Golf League and will compete against other area graduate schools.

In each D16L event, the team will consist of seven players with the low four scores counting towards the team total. Also, the golf team is planning an intramural golf outing in the spring open to all law students of all abilities.

The golf team will play in both the fall and the spring. The fall schedule consists of two matches and the Fall Invitational Tournament (to be held at Little Mill County Club on October 25), while the spring season consists of three matches and the D16L Championship.

Any student who is interested in playing for the law school golf team should contact either Jay DesJardins (853-1760) or Brian Clobes (649-8033).



Keeping an eye on the ball.

Volleyball Tournament

Phi Delta Phi held its annual volleyball tournament on October 15, 1986 in St. Mary's Gym. The reigning volleyball champions are "The Cage." The members of the winning team include: Roy Macaluso, Jeff Kahn, Robbin Farnel, John O'Connor, Lois Schwagerl and Joe Grassi.

Time is running out!

JOSEPHSON
✱ KLUWER
BAR REVIEW COURSE
Discount!

FREE MPRE with course
(excluding Michigan)
25% off Kluwer Legal Study Aids
(one time only)
FREE Bookbag

September

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

October

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

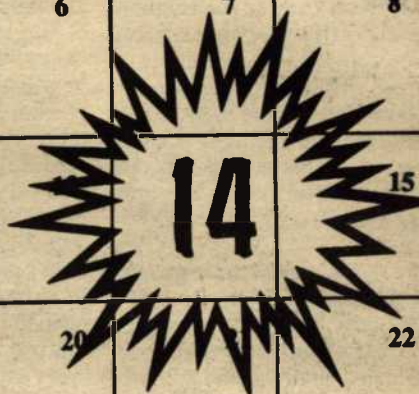
Nov. 14
Last Day
for Discount!

For more information contact your
campus representative or

JOSEPHSON
✱ KLUWER
LEGAL EDUCATIONAL CENTERS, INC.

10 East 21st Street, Suite 1206-7
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2060 or (800) 421-4577

November

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12			
16	17	18	19			
23 30	24	25	26	27	28	29